

# The Holmes County Farmer.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1826.]

MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1860.

[NEW SERIES—VOL. 22—NO. 24.]

## Business Directory.

**REED & CRITCHFIELD.**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.  
Office—Up stairs in Critchfield's Corner Block, opposite the Court-house.

**D. S. D. RICHARDS.**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.  
Office—In Mayer's building, over the Book Store.

**W. M. S. TANNEHILL.**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.  
Office—Two doors east of the Bank, up stairs.

**DR. S. D. RICHARDS.**  
HAS Located in Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio. He will attend to all calls proper to his profession. Special attention to diseases of the Eye.

**DR. G. W. RAMAGE.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Holmes County and vicinity that he has located himself in said place for the practice of his profession. Office four doors west of Reed's Corner.

**DR. T. G. V. BOLING.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Millersburg, O.  
Office on Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine.

**DR. EBRIGHT.**  
MILLERSBURG, O. Office—on Jackson at, nearly opposite the Court House. Residence on Clay street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

**DR. A. A. CRUMP.**  
GERMAN & ENGLISH BOTANIC Physician, Millersburg, O. Office—on the East end of Main street, four doors above the Public square.

**A. B. FRY.**  
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Main Street, opposite Court House, Millersburg, Ohio.

**JAS. HEDRON & SON.**  
DEALERS IN English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Oil, Paints, Glass, Sash, Fine Doors, Saddlery, and Coach Trimmings.

**OHIO HOUSE.**  
HOXWORTH, Proprietor, west end of Main Street, Millersburg, O. 17 Stage Office. Daily Line of Coaches to Cincinnati.

**SIMS HOUSE.**  
JOHN SIMS, Proprietor, Sandusky Avenue, Bucyrus, Ohio.

**JOHNSON HOUSE.**  
L. D. JOHNSON, Proprietor, Public Square, Bucyrus, Ohio.

**A. J. BELL.**  
COUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Millersburg, Ohio. He is at all times ready to furnish, fill up, and take acknowledgments of all kinds of Deeds, Conveyances, mortgages, and powers of Attorney, and Record the same, take Depositions, be used in any of the courts of this State. Also, Protect Notes, Bills of exchange, &c. His Office is in the County Recorder's office.

**LAKE & JONES.**  
DENTISTS,  
WOOSTER, OHIO.

**O. E. COOK & Co.,**  
Produce Commission Merchants,  
BUTTER, EGGS, LARD.

**FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED.**  
And Country Produce Generally.  
NO. 22 AND 24 CORNER UNION AND SUPERIOR STS., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

**BAKER & WHOLE.**  
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,  
SALT, FISH, PLASTER, WHITE & WATER LIME.

**Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn and oats**  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

**BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW**  
And all kinds of DRIED FRUITS.

**E. STEINBRACHER & CO.,**  
Produce and Commission Merchants,  
BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW.

**Flour, Grain, Mill Stuffs,**  
SALT, FISH, WHITE & WATER LIME, &c. &c.

**Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wool,**  
REEDS, DRIED FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, &c. &c.

**THIRD ARRIVAL**  
**GEORGE L. COOK!!**  
WORLD famous in numerous papers that he has received notice in every paper of the Eastern States, a full and extensive stock of JEWELRY, Gold and Silver.

**WATCHES!**  
Patented Silver, Gold and Steel watches, Ear Drops, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Buttons, Buckles, &c. &c. Gold watches warranted to be correct as good as represented. Repairing done satisfactorily on short notice.

**S. WEIRICH & BRO.,**  
IRON, STEEL, NAILS  
LEVELS, CHISELS, BRACES, SAWES, AUGERS, PLANES, SINKS, SQUARES, ADZES, &c.

**WINDOW SASH, DOORS,**  
MECHANICAL TOOLS, &c.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
WHITE LEAD, SADDLERY.

**Probate Court.**  
The Criminal term of the Probate Court of Holmes County, Ohio, will be held as follows for the year 1860:

**REMEMBER!**  
The cheapest Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, will be found at Cook's, in the room formerly occupied by the Post Office, where all goods are warranted to be as represented, and entire satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired to order. April 31st, 1859. G. L. COOK.

**FASHIONABLE TAILORING.**  
A. S. LOUHER

**MULVANEY'S STORE.**  
His experience and taste enables him to render general satisfaction to those for whom he does work, and he hopes by industry and close application to business to receive a liberal share of patronage.

**ALL WORK IS WARRANTED.**  
His prices are as low as it is possible for a man to live at. Millersburg, 1860.—CHIEF.

## Poetry.

From the Pittsburgh Post.  
**MODERN DISCOVERY, OR TIMBER TO MAKE A PRESIDENT OUT OF, JUDICIOUSLY CHOSEN.**

Let nations hear the glorious tale,  
How Lincoln split a walnut rail,  
Before Mann's axes were for sale,  
He clove a solid walnut rail.  
No eloquence could be retailed  
The various virtues of this rail.  
His fame should sound o'er hill and vale,  
Who thus could cleave a walnut rail.  
With from resins he did assail,  
A knur'd stump to make a rail,  
And wood that never felt a nail,  
He shaped into a walnut rail.  
Made sons and squires, quakes and quail,  
At this first stroke to split the rail.  
As Harpers did, he cut in nail,  
Hanks made his mark to grow the rail,  
And swore his memory could not fail,  
For thirty years he knew the rail,  
Chicago was his sure trail,  
Until delivered of this rail,  
Then Weaver made for west of rail,  
Official capture of the rail:  
And by express, 'twas sent by mail,  
To Smootstown sent this rotten rail,  
There show'd the head could not be fail,  
That split the head that split the rail,  
The Nash built a racing rail,  
He never cut a walnut rail,  
Or, when around, his clams jail  
He could pry off with such a rail,  
Even Sampson's giant strength would fail,  
The infant Hero, left bloody trail,  
Of parents, but never split a rail,  
In fact, all heroic deeds grow stale,  
Compared with splitting of a rail,  
This maxim, then, we should entail  
On future ages by this rail,  
The diploma must prevail  
Of him who best can split a rail,  
No statesman does a breath inhale  
To equal him that split this rail,  
The world's wisdom in one scale  
Is wrought 'd by a walnut rail,  
Endow'd with powers of the whale  
Is he who split this walnut rail,  
The muse must not be strong and hale  
And make a failure of a rail,  
Jack Henson, sprung from Granewald,  
Would fly from him that cut the rail,  
Tom Sawyer he would flake and flail  
And thrash to atoms with this rail,  
His steps of logic he laid in whale  
Is plainly proven by this rail,  
In nations' Congress, where the male  
Could plot with him who made the rail,  
Kingdoms' Councils would grow pale,  
Before the clasp that split the rail,  
That party then must sure prevail  
Whose candidate can cleave a rail,  
When for a King troops pray'd with zeal,  
Jupiter threw down a rail,  
He realized this rail'd tale,  
And made a failure of a rail,  
Hard Core, on which we regale,  
Will be fit puddle for this rail,  
The voters rag and hob-tail,  
Must slide with him that split the rail,  
As Rochester said before the aisle,  
He'll make a failure of this rail,  
No sharp pointed dowsel,  
Maid President's Chair out of this rail,  
Then with triumph shout we'll hail  
Our Chief, thus riding on a rail,  
Let pugnas want of strength be hail,  
Old Adam's bow can split the rail.

And now, in conclusion, let me say,  
Though Abraham has a poor show while  
There is a giant in the land, yet should  
We not stick to him like molasses in a  
bushy head of hair, and console ourselves  
with the great fact, that Abraham, our  
leader, was famous according as he had  
been a great rail splitter. And now, in  
the language of the poet, I will exclaim—

"Come on, my partners in distress,"  
Let's liquor;  
for, in the language of my text, "a man  
was famous according as he had lifted up  
axes upon the thick trees."

Address of the Douglas National  
Committee.

An address signed by Miles Taylor,  
Geo. E. Pugh and Albert Rust, has been  
issued from the Democratic National Ex-  
ecutive Committee Rooms at Washing-  
ton, bearing date of July 18th. It is a  
very long document, occupying six of the  
closely printed columns of the New York  
Herald. It advocates a fair and square  
fight with the Seceders, and takes the  
ground that no compromise, whatever, is  
admissible. It goes into the merits of  
the controversy which has arisen in the  
Democratic party, discusses the question  
of slavery in the territories; the Kansas-  
Nebraska Bill; the excuses for altering the  
Cincinnati Platform; the Charleston Con-  
vention; the adjournment to Baltimore  
the subsequent action of the Seceders; the  
action at Baltimore; the secession at Bal-  
timore; the nomination of Mr. Douglas,  
and who nominated Breckenridge and  
Lane.

The following is the conclusion of the  
address:

Fellow Citizens—We have thus ex-  
plained at length the controversy be-  
tween the supporters of Breckenridge and  
Lane upon the one side, and the regular  
nominees of the Democratic party upon  
the other.

It remains for us to add, as the senti-  
ment of the Democratic National Com-  
mittee, and as the universal sentiment of  
the supporters of Douglas and Johnson,  
that no compromise whatever is admis-  
sible.

We desire to ascertain the strength  
of the National Democracy in every State  
North and South, and we intend to ascer-  
tain it. We have made no proposition  
for a joint electoral ticket in any State;  
and we earnestly exhort you to reject  
such propositions indignantly, whenever  
and wherever made. If we have any  
friends in any State, let those friends call  
a State Convention at once and nomi-  
nate a full electoral ticket, pledged to the  
exclusive support of Douglas and John-  
son. We can agree to nothing else; be-  
cause to acknowledge the right of a fac-  
tious minority to dictate their own terms  
of co-operation—suffer them to violate the  
solemn professions of the Democratic party  
and trample under foot our Democratic  
principles—would be to disband the Na-  
tional organization at once. Do not fail,  
therefore, to act immediately; assemble  
yourself everywhere, by States, by  
counties, and by neighborhoods; take no  
counsel, and listen to no suggestion from  
those who have so shamefully deserted  
the National Democracy. Every vote  
for Breckenridge and Lane is a vote indi-  
rectly, at least, for Lincoln and Hamlin;  
a vote for inaugurating an "irrepressible  
conflict" between the North and the South  
and therefore a vote for the disunion of  
the States.

Be not deceived by the plausible asser-  
tions of your enemies. Breckenridge  
and Lane have no strength, not the least,  
in any of the Northern States. They  
will not receive one electoral vote in the  
North, and except, perhaps, in three or  
four Northern States, will not have even  
an electoral ticket.

On the other hand, if the Southern De-  
mocracy should now desert the Democ-  
racy of the North, it would be an end to  
alliance between them. What remains,  
then, to the South if she would maintain  
the constitution, the Union, and the in-  
tegrity and usages of the Democratic party,  
but the cordial support and conse-  
quent election of Douglas and Johnson.

We commit these issues to your deter-  
mination. Their importance cannot be  
over estimated; they involve the fate of  
the Democratic party and of that Union  
it has so faithfully and constantly, and  
zealously maintained.

MILES TAYLOR, Chairman.  
GEORGE E. PUGH,  
ALBERT RUST.

The last that a man does not object to  
having laid upon his shoulder—is the eye-  
lash of a pretty girl.

## Douglas at Twenty—An Exam- ple for Young Men.

In 1833 there came to this city a young  
man scarcely past his twentieth spring,  
somewhat below the medium height in  
stature, of delicate but comely frame,  
pale but marked features, and in whose  
eyes brilliant light of intellectual fire  
burned brightly, and whose general bear-  
ing and manners, while they betokened  
self-reliance and firmness, indicated too  
clearly that he was one of the numerous  
young soldiers of fortune who were then  
seeking in this great Western region to  
lay the foundation of future fame and  
glory, for wealth and distinction.

Furnished with letters of recommenda-  
tion, our young hero experienced little or  
no difficulty in securing the confidence  
and encouragement of one of our then, as  
now, most distinguished lawyers and val-  
ued citizens, who tendered him the use of  
his office and library to pursue his studies  
and manifested great interest in his suc-  
cess. This generosity, on the threshold  
of his career in a then to him unknown  
and unexplored country, filled his young  
heart with hope and gratitude, and with-  
out hesitation he accepted the kind offer  
and was duly installed in his new posi-  
tion.

But as many other young law students  
have experienced, while Blackstone and  
Coke may furnish the brain, they fail to  
supply the "inner man" or cover the "out-  
er animal," and as in their so in the case  
of our hero; but fortunately for him he  
had a "trade" and was not ashamed to  
seek, and straightway he resolved to  
seek employment for his hands in those  
hours which his studies permitted him to  
be free—thus pursuing the avocation of a  
mechanic while preparing himself for the  
law.

As in after life so at that period, to de-  
liberate was to act, and forthwith he pro-  
ceeded to the workshops of the principal  
Cabinet Makers then in the city and made  
known his object. His delicate looks and  
feeble appearance, for he was then already  
fast falling a victim to the prevalent fe-  
ver of the West, together with his state-  
ment that he was a law student and de-  
sired to follow his trade temporarily to  
provide him with necessary means to con-  
tinue his studies, failed to inspire confi-  
dence and his application "for work" was  
accordingly declined.

Nothing daunted, however, our hero  
determined to try elsewhere, for food,  
raiment and books must be had and the  
wherewithal to purchase them. But ere  
this resolve could be carried out he was  
suddenly prostrated by a severe attack of  
bilious fever and confined to his bed for  
months.

When strength and health again came  
to him he resolved to push his fortunes  
further westward, and with a grateful  
heart to those who had befriended him on  
his first entrance into the West, he de-  
parted on a canal boat for the Queen City  
—continued, after a brief sojourn there,  
to Louisville—thence to St. Louis, and  
finally settled in the Prairie State of Illi-  
nois, where, since, from earning six dol-  
lars for the first three days of labor ac-  
complished on entering the State, he has  
continued to work, early and late, long  
and faithfully, and has succeeded now in  
earning a fame and acquiring a name  
which will be remembered till time shall  
be no more.

That young boy-lawyer was STEPHEN  
A. DOUGLAS, the first friend in the  
West Sherlock J. Andrews, and the cabi-  
net making firm to whom he applied for  
work was the old business house of Duty  
& Vincent, now Gardner & Vincent.

We give this episode in the life of the  
great Illinois Statesman for the purpose  
of showing how gallantly and bravely  
from his very boyhood he has struggled  
in the race for fortune. Never too proud  
to work, always ready to labor, believing  
it alone can dignify and ennoble man, he  
has always been a "hard worker," always  
upright and firm in the performance of  
every trust confided to him, and therefore  
it is his countrymen fear not to entrust  
him with the highest office in their gift—  
Cleveland Plaindealer.

**Republicans on the Suffrage  
Question.**

When Gholson, Brinkerhoff and the  
other Republican Judges of the Supreme  
Court of Ohio, decided that a Mulatto is  
a "white citizen of the United States,"  
Republican politicians undertook to ex-  
cuse the decision, by saying that the word-  
ing of the Constitution was of such a  
character that they could not possibly  
have decided otherwise. Democrats held  
and now hold, that the decision was an  
outrageous one—was an outrage alike up-  
on the constitution and common sense.  
Promptly after the decision had been made  
and these excuses urged by Republicans,  
Mr. Parr, a Democrat of Licking county,  
introduced into the House of Representa-  
tives, a Joint Resolution providing for  
such an amendment of the Constitution  
as would preclude all persons from vetting  
who have a visible admixture of African  
blood. The Republicans, having a decided  
majority, defeated the proposition. At the  
late Republican State Convention, was  
renominated for Supreme Judge.—  
Is there further evidence needed to convict  
the Republican leaders with being in fa-  
vor of mulatto suffrage?—Chillicothe Ad.

**A Candid Acknowledgment.**

In speaking of the probable success of  
the Democracy in the coming election, the  
Marion Republican says:

"With but one Democratic ticket in the  
field, it was almost certain that they  
would be successful, but with two it is no  
longer a matter of doubt."

We think the editor says truly, "it is  
no longer a matter of doubt." Douglas  
and Johnson—the favorites of the people  
will sweep the whole Union like a whirl-  
wind, and the 4th of next March will see  
them inaugurated President and Vice Pres-  
ident of the United States.

Douglas and Johnson lead the column.  
Hurrah—Crawford Co. Forum.

CONDEMN no man for not thinking as  
you think. How many agree in that.

## Douglas and Popular Sover- eignty.

These are the magic words which are  
doing a great work in this campaign.—  
No man can calculate their effect. Al-  
ready they have aroused an enthusiasm  
among the people which is on the increase  
in every city, town and hamlet through-  
out the Union. The fair prospect is that  
before November they will produce such a  
whirlwind of excitement as to sweep over  
the whole land and leave scarcely a vestige  
of opposition remaining.

The reason of this is not difficult to un-  
derstand. The name of Douglas, like  
that of Jefferson, has become identified  
with the great American idea of Self-  
Government. As Jefferson contended for  
the independence of the colonies collect-  
ively, and the right of each separately to  
govern itself, so Douglas has contended  
manfully for the right of each Territory  
as well as of each State, to regulate its  
local affairs in its own way, subject only  
to the National Constitution.

Douglas and Popular Sovereignty have  
become household words, as it were, and  
we can hardly hear the one without think-  
ing of the other. The name of Douglas  
summons up almost unbidden the idea of  
each people governing themselves in their  
own way. His enemies themselves have  
helped to place him in that position.—  
They have sneeringly linked together  
Douglas and "Squatter Sovereignty,"  
and labored to depreciate him at the ex-  
pense of the hardy and adventurous pio-  
neers in the settlement of our new Terri-  
tories. They have sought to lessen  
him in public estimation by representing  
him as the champion of a class of igno-  
rant and degraded settlers on the public  
lands, and an advocate of investing them  
with sovereign power.

But this attempt at slander on Douglas  
and the "Settlers" is reacting upon its  
authors. It is producing an effect direct-  
ly the reverse of what was intended, and  
he whom it was sought to render odious  
to the people, is becoming their idol, as  
the settlers in a new Territory are acknowl-  
edged to be the rightful sovereigns of the  
soil, and in an organized state subject to  
no control save that of the common Con-  
stitution to which we all owe allegiance.  
The rights of the people are vindicated,  
and the reward of their persistent and  
fearless champion will be speedily forth-  
coming.

With the exception of a few Northern  
and Southern fanatics, whose numbers are  
too small to have much influence and are  
rapidly diminishing, nobody now serious-  
ly opposes Popular Sovereignty. The  
Republicans did not dare to put opposi-  
tion to it into the platform they made at  
Chicago, or even to affirm the contrary  
doctrine of Congressional Intervention.

Not one of their leading journals ventures  
to utter a word against the former or in  
favor of the latter. Their bitter opposi-  
tion is directed not as formerly, against  
Stephen A. Douglas. But as the princi-  
ples with which the man is identified have  
been vindicated and established in the  
hearts of the people, so is the man to  
whom providence assigned this work,  
destined to have his claims to popular  
confidence and support universally ac-  
knowledgeed.

The political enemies of Douglas are be-  
ginning to sniff the popular breeze that  
is rising in his favor. A sense of utter  
helplessness comes over them as they  
hear voices in the air, and the echoing  
shouts of multitudes in the distance and  
rapidly coming nearer and growing more  
terrific, for "Douglas and Victory."

These are presentiments of what is short-  
ly coming to pass and is even now at  
their doors. The sympathy of the people  
for Douglas as the noble and courageous  
champion of popular rights is being aron-  
ed. When once fairly set in motion, the  
tide of that sympathy and enthusiasm  
will be unbounded and irresistible.

The mushroom popularity of the bogus rail-  
splitter has already withered and vanish-  
ed before it. Douglas is unquestionably  
the man for the people—he is now begin-  
ning to be hailed as the candidate of the  
people and before many months, he will  
be the President of this people of these  
United States.—Ohio Statesman.

**The Democratic Press of Wis-  
consin.**

The Democratic press of Wisconsin  
is nearly unanimous for Douglas and  
Johnson. The Milwaukee News—the  
able and recognized organ of the Wiscon-  
sin Democracy—gives a list, which, it is  
asserted, was compiled with care, of all  
the Democratic newspapers, which show  
the Presidential preference of each.

The footings are as follows: For Douglas  
and Johnson, forty-nine; for Brecken-  
ridge and Lane, three; for both tickets,  
one. The papers supporting the Nation-  
al Democratic nominees are doing excel-  
lent service, in administering to the  
sectional party heavy blows, and rousing  
the patriotism of the people. Our friends  
expect to sweep Wisconsin this fall by a  
majority such as they used to roll up be-  
fore the blighting advent of the Republi-  
can party.

**Virginia.**

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, at the Dou-  
glas meeting in Baltimore, on Monday,  
in the course of his remarks, after express-  
ing his determination to stand by the  
regular democratic (that is, Douglas)  
Convention, said that:

Though Mr. Douglas would receive far  
more votes in the Old Dominion than Mr.  
Breckenridge, yet he regarded the pros-  
pect as a gloomy one, and he thought the  
electoral vote of the old Commonwealth  
would be cast for Bell and Everett.

**Douglas is Gaining.**

We hear of men from nearly every  
township in the county who voted for  
Freemont in 1856, coming out for Dou-  
glas and popular sovereignty. The Democ-  
ratic people everywhere are in favor of  
self-government. The Federalists are  
against it.—Richland Democrat.

REVERSING IT.—A rich man told a  
poor man that he worked to get a stom-  
ach for his meat. "And I," said the  
poor man, "work to get meat for my  
stomach."

## The Popular Spirit.

There is an art in politics as well as in  
war, and while the great principles which  
shape the construction of parties are of  
paramount consideration, he who neglects  
the indications of popular feeling is unfit  
to be entrusted with the control of party  
movements and combinations. The event  
of political struggle is decided in favor  
of the side espoused by the many, accord-  
ing to the somewhat profane maxim of  
Moreau, that Providence generally favors  
the general who leads the most battalions.  
If men find the great mass of the party  
determined to support a candidate, then  
it is a matter of duty, as well as of expedi-  
ency, to yield to this preference in case  
it involves no sacrifice of important prin-  
ciples.

There is no mistaking the unbounded  
popularity of Mr. Douglas in this city  
and State, and thousands of those who  
did not favor him or who dislike the lead-  
ers of the section in this State who were  
most active in his support in the Conven-  
tion, have been compelled, by his strength  
among the people, to fall into the ranks.  
The sympathies of the people unite them  
by a magnetic attraction, and their in-  
stincts are unerring, while it is often the  
fate of political philosophers and eloquent  
statesmen to find themselves abandoned  
entirely by popular support. The people  
are practical, while leaders are sometimes  
carried away by their own acuteness and  
over refinements. There is a deny-  
ing the great fact that Mr. Douglas is the  
candidate of the entire Democracy, who  
are not influenced by extraneous consid-  
erations. The officeholder may give a  
forced adhesion to his rival at the dicta-  
tion of the Administration, or the friends  
and followers of some prominent public  
man may show their fidelity to personal  
influence by a reluctant imitation of the  
object of their devotion. The echoes,  
however, of Federal dictation or personal  
friendship are feeble when compared with  
the thunders of popular favor. There is  
no mistaking the candidate of the people  
and the leader of the majority in this  
State opposed to the party and principles  
of sectionalism. The officeholders, the  
theorists, the politicians and the mer-  
chants may find it their interest or their  
pleasure to express a preference for anoth-  
er; but the voice of the people, like the  
sound of many waters, will drown the ap-  
plause of these comparatively small por-  
tions of the great mass.

The people have discovered that Mr.  
Douglas stands right on the grand prin-  
ciples of non-interference by Congress with  
the local concerns of State or Territory  
and submission to the decisions of the  
Supreme Court on these and similar  
questions. Here is an issue broad enough  
and strong enough to contain all who op-  
pose the new fangled doctrines of Black  
Republicanism. We have nothing to say  
against Mr. Breckenridge and his plat-  
form, though we do believe that some  
of the ultraists who support that gentleman  
have not dealt fairly with the party they  
profess to belong to, and that they do aim  
at the disruption of the Democratic organ-  
ization and through it at the dismember-  
ment of the Union itself. If the friends  
of Mr. Breckenridge here were willing  
that a combination should be effected in  
this State to defeat Lincoln, it could be  
done, and we maintain that there is no  
power to forbid the bands of such a union.  
Either, then, they are not in earnest  
in viewing the election of Lincoln as a  
National calamity, or they allow private  
considerations to outweigh patriotic obli-  
gations. If they can reconcile it to their  
conscience to shut their eyes to the nu-  
merical superiority possessed by Mr.  
Douglas, and to allow their judgments  
to be warped by petty differences of phra-  
seology in the language of resolutions,  
they may justify a persistent obstinacy  
which can only result in the surrender of  
the electoral vote of New York to the  
candidate of a minority. There is no  
sacrifice of principle called for in the  
exercise of expediency, but there is the ex-  
ercise of prudence in order to avoid a  
danger that every lover of his country  
should shrink from contemplating.—New  
York News.

**Iowa.**

The State of Iowa seems almost as en-  
thusiastic as Michigan itself, and it does  
ones soul good to hear from Michigan so  
handsonly does she address herself to  
the work of redeeming that State. We  
have the best of assurance of gains from  
100 to 500 in each of the following coun-  
ties in Iowa: Polk, Scott, Warren Win-  
neshiek, Kossuth, Makaska, Muscatine,  
Jackson, Allamakee and others. The  
change are all one way and the enthusiasm  
all for Douglas. Two of the most popu-  
lar men in the State are in the field for  
Congress. C. C. Cole was a candidate  
for Supreme Judge last year and carried  
the first congressional district, in which  
he is now running, by 200 majority, so  
that with no Douglas enthusiasm to help  
him he easily lay out Col. Curtis  
this fall. In the second district, Ben-  
Samuels counts to run for Congress be-  
cause the Democracy are anxious to carry  
the district and his personal popularity is  
good for 2,000. The news from Iowa is  
most cheering, indeed there is not a dark  
spot in the Northwest that we have heard  
of, not one.

**The "Colored" Republican Par-  
ty.**

We find in the New York Evening  
Post the following item of political in-  
telligence. It will be seen that term  
"black republican," as applied to the  
supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin, is sin-  
gularly appropriate:

"THE COLORED MEN'S RATIFICATION.—  
The Colored Men's Republican Club of  
King's county will raise a tree and ban-  
ner in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, at  
their head quarters corner of Broadway  
and 11th street, E. B., on Thursday after-  
noon at 4 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock  
the 28th inst., on which occasion the fol-  
lowing speakers will be present: Rev. Dr.  
Pennington, Rev. William Hodges, Rev.  
Sampson White, David A. Morse, Esq.,  
Dr. W. R. Ellis, J. C. Morrell, &c. There  
will also be a brass band in attend-  
ance on the occasion. The public are in-  
vited to attend."

## Lincoln a "Runnin'" Candidate.

Mr. Lincoln, says the Evansville (Ind.)  
Enquirer, was once a member of the Illi-  
nois Legislature. The Illinois papers  
publish the following reminiscence of his  
brilliant exploits as a legislator, which  
we had forgotten, but which we remember  
now as being attested by the oldest poli-  
ticians of that State.

It was at the time when the banking  
laws of Illinois were very loose, and it  
was proposed, as a partial remedy, that  
the banks should be compelled to redeem  
their issue in specie. A bill was intro-  
duced to this effect, and pressed to a vote  
by the majority, the doors being closed to  
prevent the egress of a minority, under  
the lead of Mr. Lincoln, who were deter-  
mined to defeat the law by breaking up a  
quorum in the House of Representatives.

At this state of the proceedings, however,  
Mr. Lincoln, with dignity so essential to  
a legislator, and much more so to the  
Executive of this great nation, according  
to the Republican standard, jumped out  
of the window with a few more tools of  
the banks, dodged through alleys and hid  
himself, and the Legislature being near its  
adjournment, the bill failed to pass for  
want of a quorum, and the people were  
plundered by banks a few years longer,  
until a new Legislature was elected, and  
the wholesale robbery by the harpies, who  
should be the especial detestation of leg-  
islators, but who led to their fill on the  
substance of the people through the in-  
strumentality of Mr. Lincoln, received a  
check.

In this transaction, however, Mr. Lin-  
coln's most striking attitude as a candi-  
date for President is his dodging and hid-  
denness. Above all things, deliver the  
country from a dodging President, when  
honest, brave men, of steady nerve and  
clear head, are so essential in that place,  
not only to the happiness and prosperity,  
but to the very safety of our country.

We want all the enthusiastic Republi-  
cans and Abolitionists to contemplate  
for one moment in their imagination, Aba  
Lincoln skulking through alleys like a  
hired, and turning corners, his posteri-  
or and long heels last exposed to public  
view, and if they can that far ignore man-  
hood, and think such a man as Lincoln  
is fit for President, then in God's name,  
vote for him, but in the name of decency,  
don't ask the followers of the noble and  
gallant Clay, and the disciples of brave,  
invincible old Jackson, to vote with you.

**All Sorts of Paragraphs.**

Is shaking hands never withdraw your  
glove if there is any difficulty in doing so.